

Principal's Message

During the summer months of 1965, work has been carried out at an accelerated pace on the campus to ensure the availability this autumn of additional facilities for the University's growing body of students and staff. Students who are returning to the University will appreciate, perhaps more than the newcomers, the fruits of this labour: the rehabilitation of the Arts Building; the McIntyre Medical Sciences Centre, the Stewart Biological Sci-

ences Building, the Otto Maass Chemistry Building are completed and occupied, as is the University Centre — the headquarters for student organizations, social and cultural activities.

The new generation of students, in its turn, will witness the fruition of other building projects presently under way or in the planning stages. As costly as this construction programme may be, the University must ensure

its members modern and efficient facilities for study and research.

In welcoming you to the campus, former students and freshmen alike, I urge you to take full advantage of all the University has to offer on the academic side and in its constructive extra-curricular life. I hope to meet many of you during the coming year, to renew acquaintances and to make new ones.

Good luck!



DR. H. LOCKE ROBERTSON

welcome

McGILL DAILY

class of '69

Vol. 55 — No. 1

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1965

3 cents

All fees to be paid in two instalments

Action planned to fight fee increase



A. Rabinovitch

FREE EDUCATION and freeze-the-fees were the themes of a massive campus protest last March. Interrupting their exam studies, 4000 students, some of whom are shown here, gathered outside the Arts Building to hear the provincial government's point of view as presented by Natural Resources Minister Rene Levesque. They later marched on Place Ville Marie and sat-in in the Arts Building. Negotiations and discussions have been going on since then, so far without success, but student leaders are still hopeful that with all fees being paid in two instalments, a solution will be found by January.

Freshman Reception begins

Rigorous initiation slated

Although there is no hazing of freshmen at McGill, there is an institution designed to initiate students into college life. It is euphemistically and somewhat cynically called "Freshman Reception".

During freshman registration, red-and-white sweated members of the Scarlet Key Honour Society will be available for campus tours. These tours leave on the hour from the Students' Union, cover all major points, and include a brief library orientation. They are purely voluntary.

Freshman mixer

Many Reception activities are designed with the idea that freshmen would like to, or should, get to know both each other and older students. For the next two days, for instance, there will be a continuous Freshman Mixer in the Union. Here they will find refreshments, good company, and the opportunity to ask questions

about things not adequately explained elsewhere.

A New Faces Party will be held tonight (Monday) in the Royal Victoria College Gym at 7:30 pm with entertainment by the Seaway Singers, a male folk group. This affair is for girls, any girls, and only girls.

Also strictly for girls is Wed-

(Continued on page 2)

Students' Society President Sharon Sholzberg has requested that all students pay their tuition fees in two instalments.

This request is being made so that negotiations to combat the one hundred-dollar fee increase, announced by Principal and Vice-Chancellor Dr. H. Locke Robertson last March, can continue. Students may pay their fees in two instalments with no penalty.

If no solution to the fee problem is found by January, students will be asked to withhold \$100 from the payment of the second instalment.

Pickets will be stationed at the cashier's booth in the Gym during freshman registration and at the cashier's office in Dawson Hall during the week following registration. These pickets will make sure that all freshmen are acquainted with the situation.

A joint student-administration committee was formed last March to discuss the fee increase but to date no solution has been found. The administration has offered some financial help to the student in the form of the cancellation of the \$5 penalty for paying fees in two instalments and the offering of interest-free \$100 loans. However, student leaders feel that these moves are insufficient.

The administration maintains that because the government budgetary grant fell short of McGill's request, the fee increase is the only possible source of income available to the University to correct a \$1 million deficit.

The Students' Council, on the other hand, contends that the burden should not be placed upon the students. Miss Sholzberg has suggested to the administration that the \$1 million be taken from the unrestricted por-

tion of the University's endowment fund, but the administration has refused to accept this proposal.

The students' argument rests on the principle that higher education should be accessible to all who have the ability. The freeze-the-fees policy is the first step in a nation-wide fight for free education.

As the beginning of this fight, a McGill-sponsored resolution demanding free education in Canada was passed at the annual Congress of the Canadian Union of Students this summer. A resolution in favour of a nation-wide day of action was also passed. This day of action will probably take the form of simultaneous mass demonstrations at all member universities. It will serve to present forcefully the case for free education to the public.

In line with the immediate problem of the one hundred dollar increase, Miss Sholzberg has submitted a brief on the fee problem to Quebec's Education Minister Paul Gérin-Lajoie. She is now trying to arrange a meeting with Gérin-Lajoie in hope of obtaining government aid. Although the government has not yet refused its aid in the problem, it claims that the University has sufficient funds and thus need not have raised the fees.

Miss Sholzberg feels that the immediate problem of the increase rests with the University administration but that the long-run problem of free education will rest inevitably with the government.

What the red book didn't say

French 100

Optional language rapidly becoming compulsory.

This course is strongly recommended for people desiring to improve interpersonal relationships with suave, handsome Frenchmen and/or chic, voluptuous French women. Students will be able to discuss intellectually such topical subjects as French existentialism, the contemporary French literary cult, and the number of monkeys in the zoo at Vincennes. Proletarians still won't learn how to order marinated herring at a French restaurant.

History 100

Optional.

An excellent course for intellectual stenographers. History 100 traces Common Market negotiations from 464 B.C. Don't take lectures notes — a beautifully bound volume of last year's course is now on sale on the Black Market in the Arts Building — ask for Joe Bananas.

Mathematics 111-115

A great course for squares, triangles, circles, hexagons, etc. This subject is offered in an

elementary course, an advanced course and an honours course. The advanced course is more advanced than the elementary course, and consequently more difficult than the elementary course, but less advanced than the honours course which is consequently more difficult than the advanced course. If you can decipher the above rhetoric, take the honours course.

Russian

Not recommended for Chinese students.

If you use the right (er, left?) Engels, you'll get your Marx. Proficiency at Russian Roulette is a help.

Chemistry

Gives great scope to inventive students who have enough initiative to pursue studies of their own during the labs. Teaches political agitators to make Mama's Own Molotov Cocktails. (Bring your own fissionable materials).

Botany

Optional.

Recommended for students who cannot differentiate between a pansy and a fruit. There is a difference.

Physics

Fairly compulsory for science and engineering, and some arts-men take it.

Teaches all about how things fall and heat and things like that. Some people taking physics become professional physicists. But then again, some don't.

Latin

Compulsory for arts.

Although the course is rumoured to be compulsory for Artsmen, this artsman squeezed out of it. It is useful for students of Roman history and Winnie the Pooh. Will come in handy when visiting the Roman Empire.

Greek

Optional. Rumoured to be a language.

In this popular course a friendly, intimate atmosphere prevails. Small, seminar-type classes encourage friendly intercourse between students and professors. Will be totally useless when visiting Greece.

Reception...

(From page 1)

Wednesday's coffee party at 9 pm in the RVC dining room, at which RVC Warden Helen Reynolds will speak about the functions and activities of the College.

Freshman Dance

Saturday night will feature the annual Freshman Dance in the Union. Music will be supplied by the Hounds, refreshments by Pepsi Cola.

The Gault Estate Outing on Friday is in a somewhat different category. The Estate, about 40 miles from Montreal at Mont St. Hilaire, will see already-tired freshmen wearing themselves out further with swimming, boating, football, even mountain climbing. A picnic supper and folk-singing in the evening (all those who have and can play guitars should bring them) will rejuvenate the troop. The Outing is limited to the first 250 students who buy tickets, available at the gym, and buses leave Roddick Gates at 2 pm Friday.

Students can meet their leaders at the Freshman Meeting 11 am Friday in the Leacock Auditorium. This is designed to acquaint freshmen with student

Mysterious missive clarifies matriculation marks muddle

Last July, while the various organizations of the Students' Society were busily preparing for the move to the New Union, an overzealous maintenance man, while sorting the contents of a garbage can found a carbon copy of the following letter among the debris. How it got there is not known, but its implications are obvious.

January 1, 1965.

Dept. of Education,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Gentlemen:

Something must be done!

No longer can we tolerate the efflux of our most potent brain power. No longer can we allow the cream of our youth, cultured from the cradle, to become the intelligentsia of a foreign power. And no longer can we permit the lures of enemy academies to spirit away our most cherished crania.

I, gentlemen, have taken it upon myself to save the province further humiliation and rescue it from the depths of economic distress. After years of research into all aspects of this most egregious problem, I have discovered the solution.

It is essential that no individual in Grade II receive a grade exceeding 87%, except in the case of certain specialized and highly esoteric courses. As well, the publication of marks must be delayed as long as humanly possible. I feel sure that you can program your new computers to meet these specifications. Then, and only then, will we be able to oblige our prodigies to remain in the State of their birth.

I urge you to act, and act now.

Obsequiously yours,
A Humble Observer.

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CRITICALLY ILL is the famous Ginkgo tree, which shares with the Founder's Tomb the triangle of ground before the Arts Building steps. The condition of the landmark is being closely watched by Dr. R. D. Gibbs, professor of botany and campus garden-master, who is directing efforts to save the tree. Most of the foliage on the oriental tree, noted for its fan-shaped leaves and horizontal branches, has turned brown, and the botanist thinks that the lack of rainfall during the spring and early summer might be to blame. A ray of hope has appeared as efforts by biological experts have produced a few fresh green twigs. This has extended the Ginkgo's life at least until the next spring, by which time, according to Dr. Gibbs, it should be clear whether or not the tree is really returning to health.

government, the Women's Union, athletics, and the Daily.

Meet the Faculty

For those freshmen who would like to get to know Faculty as well as other students, there will be a Student-Professor Mixer in the Union on Thursday at 2 pm. Here too the attractions are an informal atmosphere, the opportunity to ask questions, and, of course, refreshments.

But there is an educational

aspect to Freshman Reception as well. The highlight of this is Dr. Robertson's two illustrated hour-long lectures about the history of McGill. These will be given at 11 am Wednesday and Thursday in the Leacock Auditorium.

There will be a free programme of movies tomorrow night at 7:30 pm, in the Leacock Auditorium. The feature will include the National Film Board's No-

(Continued on page 6)



McGILL CRESTS PINS and TIES

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Attention, all young and innocent girls

About this time of year, upperclassmen begin to rouse themselves from the reveries of summer vacation and prepare for one of the most important events of the year — the arrival of the freshmen.

Veteran observers flock to vantage all over the campus to remark upon the young, innocent girls who have made the wise choice of studying at McGill.

Although the University confuses them at first, freshmen soon become accustomed to their new surroundings and make their way around with the same assurance as those in upper years.

Although Redpath Library is theoretically a centre for students who wish to study, one of its more popular attractions is a long hall known affectionately as the Gaza Strip. There the social climber can spend the better part of her time fraternizing and learning the subtleties of the art of smoking. But as exams approach and students are gripped by mass hysteria, the hallway is deserted in favour of the Undergraduate Library, where miserable hours are spent cramming facts and figures.

Now that the new Union (University Centre) is open, there is ample space for students to relax, including a whole floor devoted to the cafeteria. There is also a lovely little coffee shop especially designed to soothe weary scholars. Lounges can be found in hidden places around the Union, and the main floor has a large relaxing area equipped with comfortable chairs and a colour television set.

The Union will be the centre of your extracurricular activities, as it is the home of most of the campus clubs and societies, and the scene for everything from post-football game dances to Students' Council meetings. You might be interested in joining many of these activities, which will be on display at Activities' Night on Sept. 29, studying your books instead of the upperclassmen.

From the start of the freshman year, through the football season, to the final bash of Winter Carnival, you will be presented with a bewildering array of diversions. It is useful to remember that half the freshmen fail at least one course, and try to spend some of your valuable time studying your books instead of the upperclassmen.

Deadline September 30

Quebec financial aid still available

Students who require financial aid still have more than two weeks to apply to the Student Aid Service of the Department of Education.

Only Canadians or landed immigrants who have resided in the province for two years and who are registered in a degree course at McGill are eligible for Quebec grants.

Government aid is divided into bursaries (of which 40% must be repaid), and loans. The maximum bursary that a Montrealer at McGill can receive is \$300, the maximum loan \$200. Other Quebecers may receive up to \$500 in bursaries and \$500 in loans.

Normative system

The exact amount a student receives is based on a set of norms. Taking number and status of dependents as well as parental income into account, the Department of Education computes the "normal" amount of money the family should be able to contribute to the student's education.

Added to this is the student's summer income, or (if higher) what they think he should be able to earn. Then the govern-

ment determines the student's expected expenditures.

The amount of aid given is calculated by taking the difference between the expenditures and the contributions already accounted for. This system may seem extremely mechanical and impersonal, but an appeal process exists to deal with exceptional cases.

Government investigation

This past summer, the Department of Education undertook an investigation into the credibility of income figures on the student aid forms. It was discovered that about 50% of the applications checked were inaccurately completed. Consequently, this year the government will be carefully checking income figures on all forms.

Forms and further information about bursaries and loans can be obtained by writing the Student Aid Service, Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Quebec 4, P.Q. Completed forms will be accepted in Quebec until September 30.

For students who require more

Tutorial system to aid freshmen

Difficult transition in store

"The major academic difficulty facing the incoming freshman is making the transition from his high school environment to that of the university."

This point was emphasized by Dr. E.J. Stansbury, Associate Dean for Student Affairs of the Faculty of Arts and Science, in an interview with the *Daily* last week.

Dr. Stansbury's position brings him into close contact with students and their problems, as almost one-third of all Arts and Science students request course changes or seek advice early in the term.

The Associate Dean said that students tend to adopt the mistaken attitude that they can achieve good grades by merely attending lectures and doing their class assignments.

"This is far from the case," he added, "In high school it would be adequate, but we must remember that a university course is much more extensive than a high school one. Just about every course, with the possible exception of English 100, is cumulative; that is, it grows in scope and depth throughout the year."

More important, there is no repetition of material covered. Therefore, students must do outside reading and studying beyond that called for by the lecturer."

Dr. Stansbury stressed the importance of consultation with faculty advisers whenever difficulties crop up, and revealed that for the first time every freshman will have a faculty tutor with whom he will meet three times during the year. This system was tested with 300 Science students last year and was found to be highly successful.

Asked about failure rates in freshman courses, Dr. Stansbury replied that they vary widely

from course to course, and while some fluctuate others remain fairly constant from year to year.

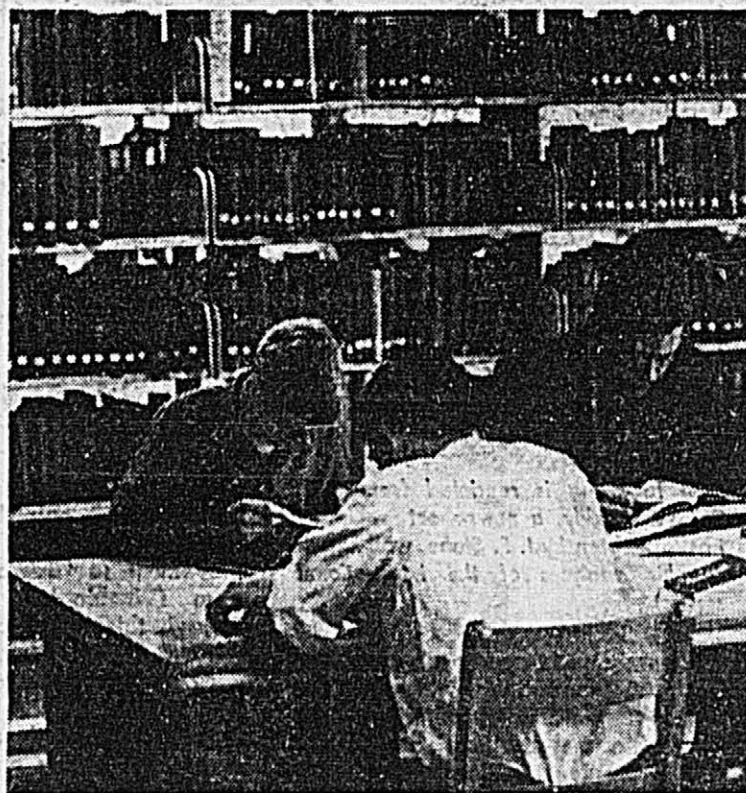
"There is no such thing as a failure quota, however," he remarked, "That is, the number of failures is never predetermined. But adjustments are often made. For example, if 50% of the students failed a particular course, it would be upgraded. Few courses fail more than 30%, and some have failure rates as low as 5%."

The general freshman failure rate in Arts and Science is usually 15%. Last year 14.7% failed and only 50% passed every one of their examinations.

Dr. Stansbury commented on the rules concerning compulsory freshman attendance. He said that conference leaders and lecturers submit lists of difficult students to his office, which then sends warning notes to the offenders.

"If no improvement is made the student may be barred from writing the examinations," he said, "But such action is very rarely necessary."

In conclusion, Dr. Stansbury cautioned freshmen to keep up on all material covered during the year in order to relate current subject matter to that learned earlier.



ONLY 217 DAYS until exams, and already students are hard at work. Some people will swear that this is the worst place to study, but it is still almost always filled to capacity. It's the undergraduate section of Redpath Library, open from 8:30 am to 11 pm Monday to Friday, until 5 pm on Saturday, and from 2 pm to 5 pm Sundays.

Second Hand Book Exchange — for those who think cheap

For freshmen who prefer their books cheap, the Women's Union will hold its annual Second Hand Book Exchange from September 20 to October 1 in the Students' Union.

The Book Exchange is a service which gives students the opportunity to sell their previous year's texts, and to buy texts for this year at reduced rates. Students wishing to sell books set their own prices.

Ten percent of the amount collected goes to the Muriel Roscoe Scholarship Fund from which awards are made every year to deserving coeds. Last year's receipts exceeded \$5,000.

The sale of books will begin September 22, the first two days being reserved for the collection of books from upper-year students.

Because of the great number of students taking part in the Exchange, no cheques will be accepted.

Anyone interested in helping with the Book Exchange may contact the co-chairmen, Brenda Griffin and Marilyn Gray, or leave her name at the information desk in the Students' Union.

A Freshman's Week

MONDAY: 9 am — Freshman Welcome — Winter Stadium... 10:30 am to 5 pm — Freshman registration — Gym... 10 am to 6 pm — Mixer — Students' Union... 7:30 pm — New Faces Party (women only) — RVC Gym.
TUESDAY: 9 am to 5 pm — Freshman registration — Gym... 10 am to 6 pm — Mixer — Union... 7:30 pm — Free Movies — Leacock Auditorium.
WEDNESDAY: 9 am — RVC Coffee Party — RVC Dining Room... 11 am — Dr. Robertson lecture — Leacock Auditorium... 2:15 pm WAA Women's Softball Game — Lower Campus... 6:45 pm — City Bus Tour — Roddick Gates.
THURSDAY: 11 am — Dr. Robertson lecture — Leacock Auditorium... 2 pm — Student-Professor Mixer — Union.
FRIDAY: 11 am — Freshman Meeting — Leacock Auditorium... 2 pm — Gault Estate Outing — Mont St. Hilaire.
SATURDAY: 8:30 pm — Freshman Dance — Union.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1965

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, Telephone 288-4231. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at 8430 Casgrain St.
RADIO-TV Printing Co.

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Report to the new shareholders

Business continues to be brisk and we anticipate a big demand for English 100. Your directors consider it a good buy and recommend it unreservedly. Other items will also be affected by increased demand; production figures in both the arts and sciences are expected to show a gratifying rise.

The quality of our main product remains unchanged; we like to feel its brand name alone is sufficient to commend it to pres-

pective clients. As you are well aware from recent correspondence, we have found it necessary to raise prices in order to keep level with costs of living. Reduction in revenue is due principally, however, to the expansion programme which has been put into effect this year.

On this last, new shareholders may find themselves confused. But the main new buildings are the Humanities, or Leacock; the Chemistry Building in the bottom right-hand corner; the new Students' Union; and a large round one on the hill called the McIntyre.

Due to this expansion, we will not be declaring a dividend in the current year and, indeed, as you know, we have had to ask you to help out in the company's current difficulties. We appreciate what you have done for us and we hope we can come to you again in the near future.

A certain amount of dissension arose from our request. And the Press, in its usual way, played the whole thing up. We like to think there will not be a repetition of this unfortunate occurrence. This is, after all, a family firm.

Well, if there are no further questions... may we wish you a good year. And remember, invest cautiously. Some of our courses look good but, frankly, do not have staying power. Some are well out of your range of capital; others are, well, for the ordinary Joe.

Close the door as you leave, please. And mind the step.

Will we do in Vietnam what the Nazis did in Holland?

(The following is reprinted from I. F. Stone's Weekly, a news-sheet published in Washington by I. F. Stone, well-known for his analyses of the international scene.)

Comedy and tragedy rub shoulders as the Vietnamese war widens. In the wake of the second of these B-52 sledge-hammer-against-flea raids by the Strategic Air Command, 2500 troops invade the Zone D jungle 30 miles north of Saigon but find no trace of the elusive enemy. The AP's first complete report derisively notes the haul at the end of this costly operation; since this seemed to disappear from the morning papers next day, we give it here from the Washington Evening Star (July 6): "Three stacks of love letters, tied in a yellow ribbon from a girl to a Viet Cong soldier; 7 Japanese water canteens of World War II design; a Viet Cong illustrated magazine; one French artillery shell made in 1932." A few more raids of this kind and our side can establish a Flea Market in Saigon.

Our Own Little Fuehrer

In London, the Daily Mirror's Saigon correspondent reports an interview (July 4) in which our new strong man, the playboy Air Force General Ky, now head of the South Vietnamese government, was asked who his heroes were. "I have only one", he replied, "Hitler." This charming interview makes it easier to understand why one of Ky's first acts was to suspend virtually the entire press of this country, an order hastily rescinded when the effect was to boost the circulation of the Viet Cong's underground paper in Saigon (Washington Star, July 3). Such are the antics of the Free World's newest Chief of State.

Two days after the London Mirror interview was published Gen. Ky announced a "bac tien" (march north) movement to "liberate" North Vietnam (Washington Post, July 7). Though this was frowned upon by the U.S. Embassy, we have extended our own "liberation" campaign. When we hit Nam Dinh July 2, our bombings of the North reached a new stage. The attack on Nam Dinh 40 miles southeast of Hanoi was the first on an industrial city in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, the heart of North Vietnamese population and industry. Nam Dinh is a center of light industries, principally textiles. Our objective was the oil storage tanks in the city. "Smoke rose 3,000 meters and was visible 300 kilometers away," Le Monde reported (July 4-5), adding "No information was given on losses inflicted upon the population, but it would be astonishing if only oil was burned up." Two military missions were flown the same day, it was announced in Saigon, "against military bases at Dienbienphu" (New York Times, July 3). Dienbienphu, according to a story in Paris Match last November 15 by the first French journalists allowed to visit the place in ten years, is now a model farm. A leaflet dropped on North Vietnam the same day boasted endearingly that 2,788 aircraft had dropped bombs in 89 strikes from February 7 until April 30 and that "violent attacks" would be continued until "Hanoi and the Chinese Communists stop their invasion of South Vietnam." When the spokesman was asked about this he said he did not believe the Chinese had invaded but the language had been chosen "for its propaganda value" (N.Y. Times, July 3). How much propaganda value is there in falsehoods so blatant even we aren't glib enough to believe them?

How Dare They Defend Themselves

The public is being prepared for the bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial complex. An AP dispatch from Vienna (Le Monde, July 4-5) quotes an Albanian labor union official just back from Hanoi who declared with an almost audible sneer that all the Russians had sent there were "some medicines, two hundred bicycles and five accordions." But our military through Hanson Baldwin (New York Times, July 4) leak intelligence reports of "huge crates" being unloaded from Communist-flag ships at Haiphong with "what are believed to be weapon, ammunition and military supplies" which may have "included latest model Migs. "Unconfirmed reports" (they have to be pretty "unconfirmed" to rank as such with military intelligence) even say the North Vietnamese "now have, or will eventually be provided with, ground-to-ground ballistic missiles with a range in excess of 1,000 miles." This triggered a flood of similar stories and a State Department statement July 6 estimating that there soon would be four SAM (surface-to-air missile) sites, each with six missiles, outside Hanoi. On July 7, as we write, House Republican Leader Gerald Ford has just issued a statement calling for air strikes "before the enemy uses the weapons against the side of freedom." Even slant-wise, these missiles cannot shoot further than 40 miles. They are purely defensive but can shoot down even U2s at altitudes of at least 80,000 feet. In the Cuban crisis we at least had the excuse that IRBMs placed in Cuban could reach much of the U.S. mainland. Here all the SAMs can do is reach our attacking planes.

There may be worse in the offing: bombing of the North Vietnamese dikes. These support the irrigation works of the Red River delta. Bombing the dikes has been discussed several times in the French press but has been blacked out of the American. In its July 4-5 issue Le Monde speculates whether the dikes will be our next target. In its July 6 issue it carries an article by the famous agricultural expert, René Dumont, describing the enormous effort put into the irrigation system to meet the needs of overpopulated North Vietnam. The most tempting moment for our military, especially if they meet serious defeats in the South during the summer, will come at the end of the rainy season in August, when the waters are at their height. Blowing up the great dikes to the North of Hanoi would be comparable to an H-bomb in its effect, flooding the entire delta region, wiping out the summer rice crop and drowning from two to three million people. North Vietnam could survive the loss of the industries it has built up since 1954 but to bomb the dikes would mean starvation. Destruction of dikes was one of the war crimes for which Seyss-Inquart, chief of the Nazi occupation in Holland, was hanged at Nuremberg. The Hague Convention years before had made such action a violation of international law but Goering pleaded at the trial, "In a life and death struggle there is no legality." Has this become our viewpoint, too, even though Vietnam is hardly a life and death matter for us? The bombardment of the dikes would be genocide.

McGILL —

and the New Quebec

"McGill must respond to the challenge of a French Canada in rapid evolution. Perhaps the most significant of recent changes and responses at this University is the growth of awareness of its unique position as one of the main meeting grounds between French and English-speaking Canada.

"English-speaking groups in other parts of Canada are in varying degree in touch with their French-speaking neighbours. New Brunswick, the Ottawa Valley, St. Boniface in Manitoba, Northern Ontario, and other areas come to mind. Yet the English-speaking residents of the Island of Montreal constitute a population of high density living in close quarters with over a million fellow-citizens of the other language. In a very real sense McGill is at the intellectual and cultural centre of this large English-speaking enclave. It would only be natural to think that French Canada may be better understood and appreciated by English-speaking Montrealers than by any other English-speaking segment of Canada.

"It is significant, therefore, that over the years, the contacts between McGill and French Canada, and especially with the universities of French Canada have been numerous and have been increasing at a significant rate, as evidenced by the many French-speaking Canadians who have studied at McGill in both undergraduate and post-graduate programmes, and who still continue these studies today.

"Less obvious, but equally significant are the varied and numerous informal contacts and formal activities involving the staff of McGill and their fellow scholars in one or more of the French-speaking institutions. A survey of McGill Departments in all Faculties shows that only a very small minority reported that there were no significant relationships with French-speaking institutions of higher learning.

"Important as these relationships may be as reflections of the need for mutual experience between French- and English-speaking communities in Montreal, and Canada, the present circumstances call for a conscious broadening and deepening of such activities and the undertaking of new experiments. McGill's position is quite different from that of any other major Canadian university. It lives day by day in and with French Canada. The preponderance of its students is reared in this inevitably bicultural city. While its staff is drawn from the world at large, there is an increasing involvement in the Montreal community and the life of the province. The division into 'two solitudes' was never absolute, and at present there is the strongest desire at McGill to break it down. The conviction is widely held in academic circles that the new vitality of this province removes barriers to much more intimate collaboration and intellectual exchange than was possible before.

"There are many ways by which this mutual experience may develop. A few illustrations will serve to emphasize the possibilities. The recently established Labour College of

Canada is a joint venture governed by nominees from the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Confederation of National Trade Unions, l'Université de Montréal, and McGill University. Its students are drawn from trade-union ranks throughout Canada as well as from Colombo Plan and former French Colony countries around the world. There is a French programme and an English programme as well as a programme of joint activities. Such an institution could only develop in Montreal, which is favoured by the presence of these two great universities reflecting the duality of Canada, as well as the intelligent entente which already exists. Here is a living example of the Canadian equation.

"There are other healthy signs, but more is required if we are to take advantage of the French-English opportunities available to McGill, its staff and its students. Already there are a few individuals who hold teaching posts at McGill and at l'Université de Montréal. There are great opportunities for collaboration in science and research, the joint operation of costly research equipment and the pooling of resources to strengthen one another. But beyond this there is the need to experiment boldly in educating individuals in two cultures by providing undergraduate instruction in the two large universities to the same students and by planning easy movement between both universities for their respective graduate students. The possibilities are great and greatly varied.

"McGill has seriously attempted to understand French Canada. Years of work by individual scholars was followed naturally by the establishment in 1963 of the French Canada Studies Programme. This is in its infancy and its title does not quite accurately reflect its purpose. It is in reality a French-English Studies programme looking at our Canadian selves wholly. It makes two contributions: it provides an interdisciplinary mechanism for the study area, and it helps to develop experts in the relationships of French- and English-speaking Canada. It can become a major factor in developing insights into the great Canadian dilemma. Its influence will no doubt be felt over the years in curriculum planning at McGill, and perhaps in other English and even in French-speaking universities.

"The existing links between McGill on the one hand, and the French-speaking universities on the other, should be greatly strengthened. McGill cannot be classed as simply one of the several large Canadian English-speaking universities. The accident of its location is becoming one of the most important facts about it. McGill has become fully conscious of its important position. It stands ready to act as a willing broker of ideas and sensibilities between English- and French-speaking Canada. Indeed in every respect this University is ready to play a most active and vigorous role in the new Quebec. McGill welcomes the challenge of the years ahead, and believes that it can serve as a constructive force for the Canadian future."

(Reprinted from McGill News June-July 1965)

"At the centre of the present social reconstruction in Quebec lies a complex of ideas and images that are the product of many influences and a long history. What may be described as the philosophy of the new Quebec is derived from many social philosophies and many goals, as well as from varieties of political means. Perhaps a fruitful way of expressing McGill's view of the new Quebec is to say that Quebec is caught up in the universal search for modernity, as are all progressive people, while yet seeking to retain its essential integrity.

"In seeking 'modernity' the new Quebec aims at many things: a massive educational reconstruction; great improvements in living standards, particularly for subsistence rural areas; a sharp break with the 'patronage' political morality of the past; a determined effort to develop a French-speaking managerial class, taking its full position in enterprise; a reappraisal of the relations between clergy and laymen and in effect, therefore, between church and state; the achievement of autonomy in local welfare programmes heretofore under joint or sole federal control; a reconsideration of the Canadian constitution so as to make it an instrument more truly reflective of Quebec's aspirations than the British North America Act seems to provide; a redefinition of the status, and of the language and school opportunities of French-speaking Canadians in other provinces; the realization of a truly bicultural and bilingual image and practice in federal government, thus expressing the duality of the Canadian cultural fact so that the image of Canada at home and abroad reflects the two great languages and civilizations of the modern world, coexisting at ease with each other; and finally, the achievement of economic 'rationalization' and a greater degree of Quebec control over the Quebec economy.

"At the same time the French-speaking Canadian seeks, side by side with this modernity, to preserve his historical integrity. By integrity, modern French Canada means the capacity to feel totally at home with itself, with its unique on-going history, with a language that is not English but French, and with a culture that is French and North American but not 'American' — in short, somehow to be able to be French Canadian in all the important aspects of the material and spiritual life of a people. The tensions that arise from this search for integrity are often very severe, because the anglicizing pull of modernity in a North American setting (faced with the immense cultural power of the United States washing over the whole of North America) is difficult to manage. Thus to be modern and at the same time to be a French Canadian requires a tremendous effort."

McGill's Brief to the B & B Commission. Authors: Dean Maxwell Cohen, Chairman; Professors J. W. Durnford, S. J. Frankel, L. L. Lapierre, Mr. C. M. McDougall, Professors J. R. Mallory, D. C. Munroe, C. M. Taylor, Dean H. D. Woods and Professor G. A. Woonton. Their submission was published in English and French in a 118-page booklet and presented to the Commission this March during its hearings in Montreal.

WELCOME

from the PRESIDENT

You are entering university at a time when the concept of student activity in North America is changing rapidly. Students themselves are in the process of recasting their role in relation to society, and society itself is slowly accepting their new definition. In some fields, particularly in the United States and French Canada, students today are accepted as legitimate leaders of the progressive front.

In English-speaking Canada, we often have been slow to appreciate our own potential. We have tended to regard "student activities" as if they were isolated not

dents must respond by taking an intelligent and informed interest in their university, and in the whole question of higher education in our changing society.

This is why you can expect to hear a great deal of discussion this year about free education. It is not because students have decided to climb aboard the welfare-state bandwagon. Quite the opposite. It reflects the students' new image of themselves as working members of a society which supposedly aims at enabling all to contribute to the fullest extent of their abilities. Much public education

is still required before political parties not only accept but implement free education. Students must be in the forefront of this agitation. It is an obvious area where we can work — unselfishly, because we ourselves will not benefit from it to the full extent — but future generations will.

This kind of social action by students is an essential part of their education. Those who live apart from it, who live according to some outmoded concept of "extra-curricular activities," isolate themselves from an opportunity to influence and change our society not in five or ten years, but now.

I welcome you to our university.



SHARON SHOLZBERG
President,
Students' Society

only from serious academic life but also from the communities in which we live. Students in this and Canadian universities now have started to break away from this conservative approach. You are joining us at a time when our own not-so-quiet revolution is in full swing.

Its end results will depend not on us, its originators, but on whether you accept the new pattern and extend it. Reform starts at home. The university itself must reflect society's increasing acceptance of student influence. It must welcome active student participation in the administration of the university itself, practical as well as academic, and stu-

What's YOUR problem???

Here, in Question and Answer form, is a brief and more or less coherent introduction to life at James McGill's shady rest.

Q. What is the Union?

A. The Union, officially known as the University Centre, is situated at 3480 McTavish St., just west of the Campus. It serves as the centre for all major student activities, and houses the offices of all student organizations, including the Daily and the Students' Council, and several discreetly placed rest rooms. It is where everybody meets and (sometimes) eats. This year's freshman class is privileged, as it is the first to enjoy the facilities of the new Union.

Q. How long are lectures?

A. Lectures are scheduled to begin on the hour but it is a tradition for professors to arrive five minutes late. Lectures end at five minutes to the hour when a bell (rings twice) all over ten campus. Generally you have ten minutes between consecutive classes. Most lecturers do not admit late students.

Q. Must we go to lectures?

A. Attendance is compulsory in first year and the university requires students to be present at a minimum of seven out of every eight lectures. If you must skip for some reason, (there's somebody special who happens to have this period off; you're hungry; you're thirsty), make sure that the somebody special, the waitress, or the barkeep, is a doctor and can write an excuse for you. Upperclassmen are generally on their own.

Q. What should girls wear to classes?

A. NOT extra high heels and too narrow skirts. Comfortable, casual separates are usually the rules for coeds who eat, study, or relax around the campus.

Q. What about the boys?

A. Casual sports clothes are fine for most occasions. Sport jackets, bucks running shoes or loafers, and continental styles are most popular.

Q. Where can we get our books?

A. The University Book Store in the Union Basement is open from 9 am to 5 pm. This store is the university outlet and has the texts for all courses. Books are sold at regular retail prices, all profits going to the Students' Society. In addition, there are many private stores in the area that offer discounts on such supplies as engineering drawing equipment.

Q. Can I change a course after registration?

A. Yes. Notices will appear at a later date advising the proper procedure. It is always advisable to consult a faculty member before taking such a step.

Q. What if I lose something?

A. The janitor's office in each main building usually keeps a box of found articles.

Q. Are bus passes available?

A. If you are under 18, yes. The Registrar's Office will supply you with further information concerning bus and train passes.

Q. Where can I study on campus?

A. The Redpath Library has an undergraduate section which contains all relevant reference books. In the main library books can be taken out, the length of time depending on the popularity of the text.

Q. Where can I get my copy of The McGill Daily?

A. These are available at various prominent places on campus before 9 am. There is no charge as this has been included in your Students' Society fees.

Q. Can I park my car, scooter, or bicycle on campus?

A. No. Only faculty members receive parking permits. This regulation is strictly enforced.

Q. Is there any hazing of freshmen?

A. Hazing involving physical discomfort and degradation was banned at McGill several years ago.

Most freshmen are merely required to wear identifying buttons, except for engineering students, who are assigned to proctors and who must learn various songs and yells.

Q. How can I join any of the various clubs on campus?

A. All clubs will be previewed at Activities Night Sept. 29.

Q. What about fraternities?

A. Fraternities are private social clubs that operate off-campus. Women cannot join sororities (called women's fraternities at McGill) until their second year. Rushing will begin shortly and men will be invited to various fraternity functions. See the section on fraternities in the Handbook.

Q. How can we find out about the history of McGill?

A. A working knowledge of the history of McGill can be gained from perusal of page 14 of the Student Handbook; you will then learn that in 1855 the only access from the town to the campus was a cart track and that facilities to house the Faculty of Music were obtained in 1904. The well informed freshman can then win friends and influence people by letting the odd fact slip out at cocktail parties and fraternity smokers.

Reception...

(From page 2)

body Waved Goodbye, Just One Day by Michael Taylor of the McGill Experimental Film Group, and a Norman McLaren NFB short.

Other miscellaneous activities this week include the Women's Athletic Association girls' softball game on Lower Campus at 2:15 pm Wednesday. The game should provide an informal and amusing afternoon.

mcgill textbooks

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Nov. 14—Brahms Quartet, piano and strings—Mount Royal Hotel

Nov. 28—Amadeus Quartet—Mount Royal Hotel

Dec. 12—Lois Marshall, soprano—Mount Royal Hotel

Jan. 23—Paganini Quartet—Mount Royal Hotel

Feb. 6—Koeckert Quartet—Plateau Hall

Feb. 20—Nelli Skolnikova, violinist (U.S.S.R.)—Plateau Hall

March 6—Trio de Trieste—piano, violin, cello—Mount Royal Hotel

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Adults: \$25.00—Students, age 7 to 21: \$10.00—(taxes incl.). Students must present a proof of age—Cheques payable to: PRO MUSICA SOCIETY, 1270 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal—Tel. 845-0532. Please enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope for return of tickets.



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At the height of Montreal's summer festival season, film enthusiasts thronged to the Loews Theatre and filled its spacious interior to overflowing.

The occasion was the city's sixth International Film Festival which, within a seven day time limit, brought to Montreal films from 15 countries — not to mention a profusion of international film personalities and a week of thunderous rains.

Clouds, however, did little to dampen an audience whose spirited response ranged from deprecative hissing and booing to hushed, expectant silence and prolonged standing ovations.

The Film Festival had established its place in the Montreal cultural scene.

MONTREAL FILM FESTIVAL

The Montreal Film Festival, unlike its counterparts in Cannes, Venice, Berlin and Moscow, is a non-competitive function. Except for the Canadian Film Competition which is featured in its program, no prizes are awarded for best films in any category.

This gives the Montreal Festival certain advantages in its choice of program. There is no necessity for individual countries to enter highly polished films made by recognized directors, which are sure to carry away a "grand prix". The Festival planning committee may choose to screen films by new and little-known directors, who show originality, potential and most important — a little daring.

On the other hand the Montreal Festival is still a commercial venture which depends largely on popular appeal and very little on government backing. This means that films such as Jean-Luc Godard's "Alphaville" and Agnes Varda's *Le Bonheur* — films made by reputed directors which will inevitably draw large audiences and receive prolonged runs at local theatres — are shown, at the expense of interesting, but commercially unsuccessful films which could attract audiences nowhere but at a selective festival.

A film like *Walk-Over* made by the young Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski — who incidentally also wrote and acted in his own production — was certainly the high point of the Festival, yet it received the lowest rating on the popularity polls.

Elliptical, filled with stark, naked scenes and seemingly dissociated images, *Walk-Over* has all the profoundly disturbing unity of a waking dream. Without quite knowing how it has happened, one is left with the exact impression of what life is like for the alienated, rootless individual bound in a socialistic, highly conformist society.

Moment of Truth, the noteworthy film which opened the Festival, is another feature which received low rating on the popularity polls. Directed by Francesco Rosi, known to Montreal audiences for his *Hands Over the City* which was shown at the Italian Film Week here last year, *Moment of Truth* describes the life and death of a young Spanish matador. With documentary vividness the camera captured the breathtaking aura of the bullring, and finds at its heart the passionate spirit of the Spanish people.

On the other hand Masaki Kobayashi's *Kwaidan* comprised of four

sketches based on Lafcadio Hearn's Japanese legends of mystery and imagination, is the standard film to be entered in a competitive film festival.

Kwaidan, which placed third on the popularity polls, is a piece of superb cinematic skill coming from an accomplished director. Kobayashi uses color as an intrinsic element and succeeds in stretching his film to the heights of all that is beautiful in the mysterious and the macabre, without indulging in cheap sensationalism.

Canadian Film Competition

The Canadian Film Competition now in its third year as part of the International Festival, was made up of two categories. Thirteen shorts and four feature-length films in both French and English were entered and judged by an international jury of film notables headed by Italian director Roberto Rossellini (Rome — Open City, Stromboli, Paisan).

There was only one drawback to the competition. The judges seemed to be determined to choose an equal number of French and English films as winners. One presumes they were doing their best not to create any further tension either in separatist or Anglophone camps. But this sort of preformed standard of judgment has little place when it comes to choosing between supposed works of art. It is an unfortunate dilemma.

Nevertheless, the competition survived and brought to light some interesting, if not outstanding, developments in Canadian cinema. The winner of the feature film division was

Gilles Carle's *La Vie Heureuse de Leopold Z.* Leopold Z. tells the tale of a day in the life of Mr. Average French-Canadian—in this case the driver of a snow plough. Leopold Z. is furnished with a wife, who loves to be given fur coats, a boss, and a state of mind which can accumulate debts with the greatest of ease and very little after or before-thought. Leopold is lovable.

The film contains many subtleties of humour (introduced to his boss, Leopold's friend immediately begins to speak English), and in its rambling way forms a surprisingly cohesive whole. Yet like the majority of Canadian feature films it is rooted so firmly in its milieu that it cannot surpass it. Leopold Z. would fail to please or to be understood anywhere but in Quebec, and perhaps some other isolated spot in Canada.

Vancouver's Larry Kent received honorable mention in the feature film division for his *Sweet Substitute*, a film which describes the sexual habits and frustrations of Canadian youth.

Perhaps the film was awarded special mention because of its English origin. In any case Arthur Lamothe's *La Neige a Fondu sur la Manicouagan* was a far more promising film. Like Gilles Carle, Arthur Lamothe was commissioned by the National Film Board to do a 30 minute short on the theme of winter. Both the film-makers found that they naturally exceeded this time limit and that the films took on broader aspects in the making; and so they were made into feature-length works.

Manicouagan bears the trademark

of a skilled craftsman in the documentary brilliance with which it portrays life in the isolated and claustrophobic industrial development of Manicouagan in Quebec's Northland. Pervaded by the haunting melody of Gilles Vigneault's *Mon Pays*, it captures the heart of Quebec and its people, and lifts them above their setting.

It is disheartening to see directors with the potential of Arthur Lamothe and Gilles Carle hindered by lack of funds and the necessary technical facilities for making films, in a country so wealthy and so disinterested as Canada.

The quality of the short films entered in the Canadian Competition was remarkably high and the judges were faced with a difficult task in choosing one out of 13. George Kaczender's *Phoebe* was given first prize, but five films received special mention, including *Strawinsky* by Wolf Koenig and Roman Kraiton and Gilles Groulx's *Un Jeu si Simple*.

As Montreal's sixth International Film Festival drew to a close with the presentation of the winners of the Canadian Film Competition, State-Secretary Maurice Lamontagne, who happened to be in the audience rose to say a few words.

Congratulating Festival organizers, he promised that the Canadian film industry would soon receive government support along with affiliation with European producers. One hopes Mr. Lamontagne's enthusiasm was more than hollow "politicking". Canadian audiences along with Canadian film makers are certainly ready for better things.



A scene from Masaki Kobayashi's *Kwaidan*, rated third in the unofficial popularity poll at the Montreal International Film Festival.

DINNER ANYONE...

Montreal, very much not a college town, has restaurants to feed three-halves a million interesting people, and eleven thousand McGill students. There are few eating places catering specifically to us, but there are very many colourful and sometimes bizarre restaurants established to suit the tastes of the big city's patchwork population. Some of these are easy to find and close to campus, some are hide-aways, and some are simply miles away.

Students living alone in Montreal, in rooming houses, apartments, or other slum dwelling, can save considerable money by searching out one of the few really cheap "greases" whose particular brand of squalor does not repel them. Many of these select and tiny mouseholes serve more and better food than their somewhat cleaner counterparts.



DEDE at Le Bistro: "... les moustaches ça va horizontal et ensuite vertical."

The expensive and very expensive Montreal feeding troughs are simply too varied to cover with generalizations. Most of the ones frequented by McGill students are briefly described in the following list.

Under \$1.00

At times more an in-joke, than a restaurant, the Grill Room has been rehabilitated in our anti-septic new Union. No one, with the possible exception of the manager, knows what delicacies are to be unleashed on the Students' Society at today's opening. Two things, however, seem certain. Trays, crockery or cutlery may not be removed from any of the dining areas, and it will be open from 8 am to 10 pm.

The "University Centre" will also house a new Cafeteria (open 8 to 7), and a Coffee Shop. The Cafeteria serves complete meals

on a daily menu basis, as it did in its previous location, but the coffee shop is new this year. And nobody knows, tidely-pom.

Midnight coffee and toast at the McGill Sandwich Shop is institutional with tenants of the modern low cost housing area just east of campus. Plastered with be-martletted crests bearing titles like "Chemistry" and "Divinity", it epitomizes somebody's idea of a student hang-out. Although it owes much business to its ideal location, the prices are reasonable and the food good American Drugstore.

In the same area, the NEW MCGILL RESTAURANT and the RAINBOW SWEETS are less expensive, and "Specials" like cabbage omelet demonstrate a certain versatility not apparent at the Sandwich Shop.

South of campus, the MANSFIELD TAVERN is definitely five star, serving more than can be comfortably eaten and four draught for a dollar. Unfortunately, one has to accept the presence of engineering students masquerading as engineering students and adapt, non-hermaphroditically, to the ban on women.

On Stanley Street, the BURNSIDE STEAK HOUSE offers a filling steakburger lunch for 99 cents.

Steamed hot dogs are available the length of "the Main" St. Lawrence Boulevard in stand-up restaurants called "steamers". The best of these is the MONTREAL POOL ROOM which offers a leisurely game of skittles in the back room with any of the accommodating gentlemen who happen to be there enjoying their hot dog. There also is a little old man who will sell you a transistor radio for \$1.50 and other great bargains.

LA PALOMA, a coffee-house on Clark Street, has degenerated

since the hockey machine was removed, but it is still conveniently close to the Elysée Theatre. THE STABLE GALLERY at Musée des Beaux Arts is a fine, quiet place to spend an afternoon studying. Coffee, sandwiches and soft drinks are served. LE DRUG, on Mountain Street, will be left undescribed here. You wouldn't believe it.

Under \$5.00

LA BASTILLE, a fairly long walk to Mountain Street below St. Catherine, will supply you with table, chair, thick sandwich and glass of wine for seventy-five cents, but you can spend more and get more. It is associated with LA GUILLOTINE, an upstairs discothèque and wild place.

The assortment of Hungarians, French-Canadian intellectuals, chess players, beatniks, artists and students commute between the CARMEN and the ROSE MARIE, which face each other across Stanley Street. The Carmen is spacious and features a waitress who makes sporadic attacks on a battered upright grand, but the Rose Marie has chess sets (2) available from time to time and a television set. The Rose Marie has inexpensive, good Hungarian food. Both make espresso.

Two streets further west, on Mountain, between Sherbrooke and Burnside, three French restaurants happen. The two storied A LA CREPE BRETONNE serves pancakes containing everything from flour to bacon, except Smoked meat. A delicious dessert made from apples and ice cream and one of the seventy-odd varieties of crêpe is enough to stuff a lumberjack. Wine is served.

Just below La Crêpe one may descend into the BISTRO, eat crusty bread, drink, and write RIN brochures. A portion of the restaurant is exposed to the street in summertime, resulting in a sunken sidewalk cafe.

LA SOUPIERE, not to be confused with the soup — only establishment in Morgan's depart-



FREE CUP: Novial Gérard started strumming his guitar and Carmen Marin brought him a free cup of coffee at the Prag. She usually doesn't though; this was an exception for the photo.

ment store, serves first class soup and meals.

Facing the back door of Sir George Williams University, the PAM-PAM is a good place to go for liquor or espresso, and to see what the SGWU school jacket looks like.

Although Chinese food restaurants are ubiquitous here, the SUN SUN, well-hidden in Chinatown, has the only really Chinese Chinese food.

TIO PEPE'S (Uncle Pete's), offers Spanish food, at a price. Located beneath the Spanish delicatessen at Park and Milton streets, it is loosely affiliated with the SPANISH CLUB on Sherbrooke, which serves even cost-

lier beer, wine, and sandwiches. Flamenco guitar may be heard Fridays and Saturdays at the Club, and sometimes on weekdays.

An empty bottle's toss from campus are the CAFE ANDRE and LE CAVEAU. The Café André throws in the occasional folksinger with its good, standard booze and food at reasonable prices. Intimate Le Caveau has very good French dishes and wines, but no entertainment. It is fairly expensive, on the same level as CHEZ BOURGETEL which offers equally good food and dancing upstairs.

On Prince Arthur Street past St. Lawrence, one can eat Greek and Polish food at the NEW BYZANTIUM and the MAZURKA respectively. Both are very inexpensive and their menus include exotic fare like squid sandwich (Byzantium) and leftover blood sausage (Mazurka). The Byzantium is open 'till 6 am.

Weinerschnitzel et al is cooked well at CHEZ CONSTANT, and upstairs the city's best fondue bourgignonne is served elegantly in the TELL BAR, Swiss restaurant complete with cross-bow and alpine horn.

Pizza there is in abundance in Montreal, of largely uniform good quality. DA PASQUALE'S and FDR's are close to campus.

The only two French-Canadian restaurants here serve delicious rabbit stews, pea soup, and other examples of habitant cuisine. The atmosphere is warm fireplace. LE FOURNIL, in old Montreal, and the AUBERGE ST. GABRIEL beneath the Jacques Cartier bridge have no equals.



The Nocturnal Scene

Montreal and environs offers a full and varied night life for those prepared to take the bull by the horns and get out on the town. Here is a compilation of some of the night spots frequented by students. The list is not complete, but it forms a good basis for further investigation. **Café Penelope** is perhaps the newest place in town. Managed by Gary Eisenkraft, oner of the now defunct Fifth Amendment, this coffee-house features near-continuous live entertainment in an atmospheric setting.

The atmosphere is created partly by the lighting, which consists of a single spot on the performer and candles at some of the tables. The brick wall behind the stage and the generally unfinished look adds to the place as well.

Probably the best advertisement for the Café is the throng of people usually found waiting outside. The first "set" starts at 9 pm, but the place is full

after 8:30. The cover is \$1 and there is a 25 cent minimum. **Le Cachot**, which means "cell", is located at 1204 Drummond St., below Ste. Catherine. The waiters run around in striped jail uniforms, and the walls are made of rough cemented stones with water trickling through. **The Black Bottom**, at 1350 St. Antoine St., is Montreal's percussion headquarters. In the joint's lingo, "It's the place to go if you dig jazz."

Half of the customers who walk into **Le Bistro**, 2080 Mountain St., turn around and walk out. Reason: no room. Le Bistro offers neither performers nor dancing, only a boisterous scene for the wackiest of discussions over a Pernod. Regulars include some McGill professors and transient "beats" willing to exchange tales of their adventures for a beer.

One of Le Bistro's bonuses is its employees. Especially during the winter, a visit to Le Bistro is a treat for Moustachophiles. The waiters are all recent French-speaking European immigrants. **The Downbeat**, 1424 Peel Street, features "Four Frenchmen", whose ethnic pretensions are questionable.

The group plays traditional Rhythm-and-Blues and Latins. The most that can be said about the Downbeat is that its more interesting aspects are unprintable. **Le Prag**, 1433 Bishop Street, is perhaps the only genuine coffee house in Montreal. Budding classical guitarists get up on a whim and perform their repertoire on a makeshift stage of upside down soft drink cases. Le Prag handles the overflow from next-door — the Café Penelope — Both are owned by the same person.

Café André has long been a traditional McGill hangout. Penny Lang performs there regularly and offers popular entertainment.

The management is most friendly to students, probably because they account for 90% of their business. There are plans to open a discothèque upstairs — this may be something to watch for.

The Spanish Club gives the impression from the outside of being just that. But go in even if you are a White Anglo-Saxon Protestant.

The Club is the unofficial headquarters of Montreal Leftists. It is a spot frequented by leaders of organizations from the McGill Young Communist League to the Movement for Nuclear Disarmament.

Other night spots frequented by students include the **Casa Loma** for a stage show and dancers, **Copa Cabana** for a discothèque with dancers, and the **Venus de Milo Room** for a commercial folksingers with dancing.

An interesting experiment is to try to meet people in Montreal night spots. Here's the technique: Choose an interesting face and sit down next to it. Ask if the seat is free, but don't wait for an answer; just grab it. As you settle down, look around philosophically, and make a passing remark on existentialism.

And you're in!



Fred ROSENZVEIG.

From left to right: Paul McCartney, John Lennon, George Harrison and Ringo Starr.



REAL COOL: Jeff Tripp, hailing from the Galapagos Islands, sings at Cafe Penelope, a nightspot attracting most of the "ethnic" talent.

'Help': recommended viewing for children of all ages

"Haw."
"Haw. Haw."
"Haw. Haw. Haw."
"Haw. Haw. HO. Haw. Haw."

Dialogue from the new and second Beatles' film which happens to have been my reaction to it: half-way between an escalating chortle of enjoyment and a very forced laugh. Before describing the film, then, I must avow that intermittently — it is over-long and loose and tedious — I enjoyed it enormously. Whether you will or not depends on whether or not you like the Beatles and their music, because, frankly, the prime purpose of the film is to show them off.

Like 'Hard Day's Night', 'Help' is a publicity vehicle for the Beatles' coming crop of songs. Unlike 'Hard Day's Night' it is in colours, which are very glorious indeed, and has been provided with a story-line of sorts. I wouldn't dignify the sketchy and undeveloped story concoction with the name 'plot'. Precisely because it was plotless, seemingly improvised, and filmed in grainy black-and-white, many people were seized by the idea that the Beatles' first film was a documentary. How marvellous! They discovered that behind the composed, lucrative compound personality of the latest group of Pop Idols, there lurked four funny youngsters, completely un-overcome by it all, gamin, witty, and iconoclastic down to their boots. Real anti-heros. Enfants terribles. Getting real fun out of hamming it up in sacred places, pluck in the most sacred of sacred, the market-place. 'Help' is trying to nourish this character myth, and fails. It manages to combine the drawbacks both of overdirection and over-improvi-

sation, and we find that when the Beatles are left to 'ham' the results are atrociously unfunny (for example, the Buckingham Palace scene), something which casts a backward heavy shadow of suspicion on 'Hard Day's Night'. Either they have lost their sense of humour betimes, or the Beatles' former wit was written.

The plot: A certain sacrificial ring of a certain inscrutable Oriental religion has been lost. It turns up on Ringo's finger.

On this frame is hung a great weight of satire. 'Goldfinger' gets it beautifully in the neck. Lasers are brought into play, Stetsons flung murderously, the High Priest bears a striking resemblance to Goldfinger, himself, and the film end in a wild pell mell in the Bahamas. British-Oriental relations and myths are pilloried. My favourite incident's a great free-for-all in a swank London Indian restaurant, during which someone accidentally gets boiled in the soup served to the Beatles. Extracting a pair of spectacles from his bowl, one incredulously asks the waiter "Are these GLASSES in my soup?". In the imperturbable manner of all Indian restaurant waiters, the man replies in a matter-of-factual voice, dripping with deference — "That's right, Sir, they're glasses, Sir". Lots of classic Oriental dialogue, such as "I can say no more" and "I am not what I seen". Much Oriental background noise, curses, grunts, monkey cries. The Priest's retainers charge into action with a blood-curdling 'KAHEEEEEEE'. At a garden party with his English counterparts, the High Priest whispers confidentially to an Anglican minister about "the

deep significance of blood well shed".

However, the strict social satire, about the army and the state of British science, flops dismally. Lines like "He's off to rule the world — if he can get a Government grant" convince me that the two scientist characters who tumble through so much screen time should never have been cast.

It is visually that the film has the most success. The colours are literally gorgeous. Filters are used well, especially thrilling in the scene where the group is photographed ever so languorously, sensuously, singing. Like the previous film there is one scene that stands out, visually, as a minor masterpiece. This is the scene photographed in winter, with all the Beatle 'style' with locomotives and grand pianos and topcoats and ski tumblers and picnics in the snow, with notes chinesely painted in, with every frame framed beautifully, a still masterpiece, all blending with the beat of 'She's got a Ticket to Ride' to spin out something intensely fluid, intensely lyric.

The (distant) runner-up to this scene is the recording session, filmed in a meadow encircled for protection by British Army tanks, but all the while being mined secretly by the forces of sacrifice. There is excellent trick photography here, as throughout the film, with a close-up taken along the long neck of a guitar, and a fleeting super-imposition of Stonehenge.

From the office of the External V.P.:

Step-up in outside commitments

A revolution in thought has gone on in Canadian student circles during the past year. The outlines of the new philosophy of student affairs are not yet clear; but at least the following principles seem to be accepted:

- (1) The student is a citizen, and ought to be considered as such in his own right, and not simply in a form derivative from the citizenship of his parents.
- (2) The student, as citizen, has some sort of responsibility to understand national and world events, and perhaps even to undertake actions to see that his point of view is represented and/or realized in major decisions of a social and political nature.
- (3) Student associations are a legitimate means of pursuing these goals, if the majority of students wish it to use them.

The benefits of the new theories of student government, which were much in evidence at the recent Canadian Union of Students Congress at Lennoxville, Quebec, and the C.U.S. Seminar at Fredericton, N.B., should be numerous on all sides.

Students, whose major concern is their own education, will be called upon more and more often to take stands on social issues; and these will have to be responsible stands, since many will have implications for action. Governments, and political and business associations will be subjected to positive criticism; a necessity for any healthy democracy. An activist role is parti-

cularly suited to the student, as a youth with both a stake in the future, and freedom from overriding social and economic interests; and as an intellectual actively applying his education to the pursuit of individual liberty and social justice.

The McGill Student Council has not been blind to these new developments. At its August 27 meeting it provided mandates for the following committees:

University Affairs Committee

The primary concern of the student will always be education, and it is in the interest of all concerned that the student adopt a positive stand toward his education. The University Affairs Committee will concern itself with the questions of goals and means of their attainment within the McGill context. It will maintain representation on student-administration and student-faculty committees, and will study questions of university financing, particularly in the context of rapidly-rising tuition fees.

Pre-University Affairs Committee

Questions of effectiveness in education cannot be restricted to the university, and beginnings must be made to break down the formidable barriers which exist between High Schools and the University. This Committee will

publish a newspaper for High Schools, arrange for visits to high schools by university students, and provide for tutoring by McGill students of needy persons in high schools.

Social Development Committee

Problems of economic, cultural, and psychological deprivation are still profound in our society. This committee will operate on the theory that people in depressed and slum areas can be organized to fight for their own rights in an effort to claim a useful and recognized role in the community. It will also establish a program of work in mental hospitals by McGill students, and will investigate the feasibility of working with orphaned children to encourage them in the fullest development of their own personalities and abilities.

Human Rights Committee

The rights of man, as set out in the International Declara-

tion of Human Rights, continue to be violated around the world, and Canada is no exception. Indians and Eskimos across Canada, Negroes in Halifax and even in Montreal, dissident and minority groups across the land continue to be discriminated against. The Human Rights Committee will work toward the elimination of social injustice wherever it exists.

International Affairs Committee

International affairs, particularly in the student context, is a complicated and little known field. Hence this committee is established to provide expertise for efficient policy-making, and to consider methods of international assistance within the reach of students.

Committee on Student Services

Every democratic student association must use its resources

for the benefit of its students wherever possible. The Committee on Student Services will supply insurance plans, travel plans, and a whole range of consumer goods and services to students at discount rates.

In addition, a Public Relations and Information bureau will be set up to disseminate information on student affairs at McGill and elsewhere, along with an Operations Committee to take care of the technical needs of the various committees and to ensure that all records remain public.

An organizational meeting of all persons interested in working on these committees, with or without experience, will be held in the Ground Floor Lounge of the University Centre on Wednesday, September 15 at 7:00 pm.

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'Multiversity' danger

Student activism challenges bureaucracy

As the academic year opens this fall throughout North America, university administrators are digging in for an expected onslaught of student rebellion and civil disobedience. Last year's protests, concentrated on political and social fronts, were organized by strident student leaders who, by extraordinary feats of mobilization, managed to focus public attention on the moral issues of civil rights, Vietnam, and academic freedom. There is no indication that student discontent will diminish in the least in the months to follow.

What is unusual about this unrelenting protest, aside from sheer numbers, is that the character and nature of the movement is middle-class. From the 'multiversity' bureaucracy of the University of California, and the clerico-bourgeois society of Quebec, has come a rejection of materialism in every form. The new wave of protest on campuses across the U.S. and Canada is a belated attempt to become engaged in the outstanding social issues of the day. The genuine idealism of the students is being channelled into the unresolved problems of society which their predecessors failed to set aright.

This direct involvement with the affairs of society on the part of students, is motivated solely towards one objective-social justice. And at the centre of the



DEAN H. D. WOODS

ministration's ruling forbidding students to mount political and social action at the university for off-campus causes, particularly civil rights. California governor Edmond Brown ordered the arrests of 814 demonstrators. The controversy subsided with the resignation of Chancellor Edward W. Strong.

UCLA, with a student population of 27,000, appeared to be run by an odious administrative

machine, fomenting student unrest because of its sheer impersonality, its abrupt policy changes, and its function as a public utility serving the purely technical needs of society. As a mass educational institute, UCLA had no satisfactory relationship operating between the faculty and student. This problem of bigness of universities has since led to student demands for a share in managing universities.

McGill situation

McGill University faces the same type of student militancy and action. The Students' Society is officially committed to pressing for free university education, civil rights, and participation in the administration of the university. In this, it has embraced some of the ideals of French-Canadian students.

As a private, prestige institution, McGill is expanding at an accelerated pace trying to accommodate its 11,000 full-time students with classroom and research facilities, while at the same time attempting to maintain its high standards of instruction and learning. Its greatest problem in the future will be whether to restrict its enrolment to optimum size or to begin indiscriminate expansion.

The growing complexity of the university has been recognized by Dean H. D. Woods, of Arts and Science, the largest faculty on campus with an enrolment of 5300. In response to its rapid growth, the administration de-



Demonstrators representing the McGill New Democrats, the Montreal Peace Centre, l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec, and le Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale, picket the Consulate of the United States, in protest over American bombing of North Vietnam.

centralized the faculty in November 1964 into five divisions: social sciences, humanities, biological and physical sciences and School of Commerce — each headed by a vice-dean responsible for curricular and policy changes.

Dean Woods believes in maintaining close contact with students, especially freshmen, to combat the danger of impersonality in student — staff relationships. Compulsory freshman tutorial guidance has been instituted this year to counsel students on course problems. The present ratio of teachers to students is 1:13, caused chiefly by competitive bids by universities for the teaching market, and by the heavy demands on academic staff by the society in which it exists. Honours and graduate students receive more personal contact with professors than general students, and the resolution here is to "go much further in the direction we have taken — thus by use of televised lectures we can concentrate on the mass of students," Dean Woods says.

McGill is not becoming a 'multiversity' as many American universities have evolved. "This problem is one that has crept up on us; it's hard to find a solution."

Administration flexible

The Dean sympathizes with student unrest over the recent fee increase, prompted by a mil-

lion dollar deficit incurred by the university last year. Rather than invite government control over university affairs through free education, a generous scholarship, bursary, and loan fund system is to be preferred. As for regarding the student as a "young intellectual worker," with rights to administer university affairs, Dean Woods, a long time labour mediator says, "An employee relationship between the student and the university would be very unhealthy. Students are 'birds of passage'; they stay for too short a time. But they can make contributions through the student affairs committee. Students should not think of themselves as employees of anybody. They are here in their own proper interest as well as taking advantage of the opportunity to grow intellectually."

The McGill administration is accessible to student leaders in an attempt to solve with them mutual problems. Fortunately academic freedom and student identity are not being subordinated to the interests of the administration as in other centres. However, students will continue to articulate and protest on social issues in their role as a legitimate pressure group striving to contribute positively to their society, from which they have for too long, been intellectually isolated.



The Debating Union's Hyde Park "Speakathons" held yearly on the lower campus, provide students a platform from which they voice opinions on social issues. Hundreds of spectators listen closely to the views expressed.

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Redmen look good in pre-season workouts

By JOHN SKINNER

When the football Redmen open their season Oct. 2, they will be featuring a "new look" on the field and along the sidelines. One of the big factors in the 1965 Red and White attack will be a young, aggressive head coach named Tom Mooney.

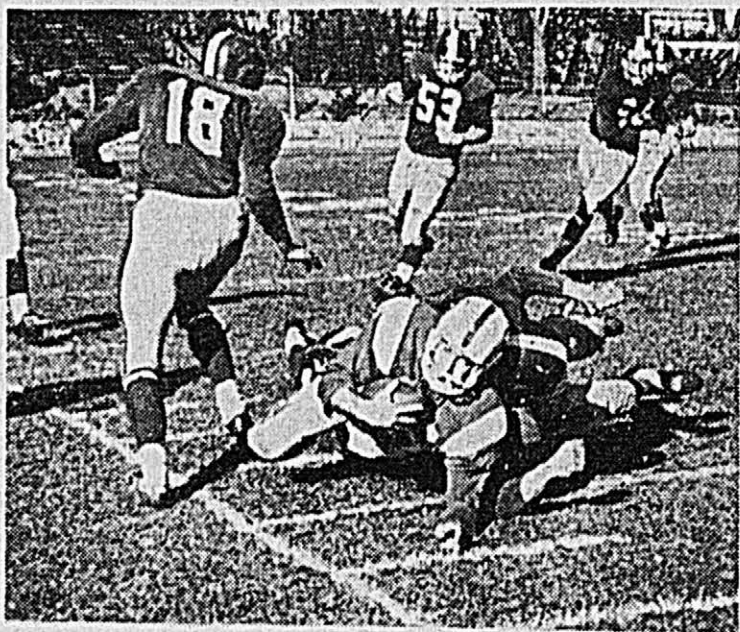
Mooney, a disciplinarian by college grid standards, started workouts Sept. 1 minus many of last year's players and admits the shortage of talent has him a bit worried. Only 36 players showed up for the first practice.

"They're starting to get some spirit now," said Mooney Thursday. "If they have the same attitude, a couple of breaks and stay healthy, they'll give anybody a battle."

Mooney and his assistant coaches met their first disappointment when practices started, Sept. 1. Of an expected 50 Redmen hopefuls, only 36 turned out. Some of the more prominent missing personnel are halfback Yves Delagrave, utility man Dave Law, and former Junior Varsity Indian stars Jeff Carry and Monty Wood.

At any rate, those who did turn up met with a whip-cracking, tough-minded individual who has the habit of driving his charges through grinding workouts in 75-degree weather.

Did they report in shape, Mr. Mooney? "Well, they had a shape," he said without elaborating.



DOWNED: Eric Walter is tackled near the sidelines by a charging gang of Varsity Blues in OQAA action last year. Redmen stand to gain more yards on the ground this season with a more experienced backfield.

"But they're in better shape now," he grinned. "Dick Feidler is looking good along with Dick Tucker, Don Taylor and Jim Dickie."

Feidler, Taylor and halfback Eric Walter were selected to the first OQAA all-star squad in post-season balloting last year and should form the hard core of veterans that is important to a football team.

Walter, voted the Redmen most valuable player last season, is one of the red squad's most exciting players — fast and agile

out of the halfback spot. The 5'9", 170-lb. engineering student wants badly to win this season, his last at McGill.

Coach Mooney will also be looking for a good season from fullback Pete Howlett who, he says, "has good potential and must produce". Howlett, at 6'2", 210-lb., is also a threat at defensive end and should see considerable action at both spots this year.

INTRODUCING THE COACHES...

Mooney's three assistants are Dave Copp, Leon Abbott and John Roberts. Copp, a graduate of McGill, played for Redmen in 1957 and is well versed in the fundamentals, field strategy

and psychology of the game. He is also head coach of the Hockey Redmen, John Roberts was an all-star defensive halfback during his days at McGill and did a fine job as defensive coach of the Junior Varsity Indians last year. Abbott, a real competitor, returns to the McGill staff after coaching his high school team to a senior championship last season. He played for the football and hockey Redmen during his college days.

AND THE PLAYERS

For the uninitiated, here is a quick rundown of the more prominent members of the 1965 Red and White football machine:

Center: Murray Orlando (6'0", 200-lb.) is greatly improved over last year and should make the center spot a strong one. He sat out most of the season in 1964 and is making a good attempt to win a starting spot this year.

End: Don Taylor (6'1", 195) and Jim Dickie (6'2", 195) form one of the steadiest pass-catching combinations in the league. Taylor has looked sharp in early workouts and Dickie, a senior, is as steady as they come.

Quarterback: Redmen have great depth at this position. Glen St. John, last year's field general and a pin-point passer will be back to call the plays. His two backup men could both see plenty of action in upcoming grid battles. Rich Ripstein played second fiddle to St. John last season and will be keen to win the starting spot this year. Former Indian Robin McNeill may also be called upon to toss the pigskin this season.

Backfield: The loss of flashy George Poirier was a blow to

McGill chances but former Redman Sal Lovecchio will be getting a good crack at the spot and, after being ineligible last year, should add a lot of scoring punch to the Red and White attack. Barring injuries, Eric Walter could carry off the OQAA scoring championship this year and, if coach Mooney has his way, Pete Howlett will show much improvement over last season. Brian Pilgrim (5'10", 160) and Graeme Strathdee (5'8", 160) round out a speedy, driving backfield.

Line: Dick Feidler (6'2", 225) and Al Jenner (6'3", 235) form one of the best tackle combinations in the league. Jenner was top draft choice of the Alouettes last season and Feidler was named McGill lineman of the year in 1964, even though an injury forced him out of the season's last two games. However, Jenner picked up the first injury of the season in an early practice when he turned an ankle.

Others to watch: Bob Berke starred at corner linebacker last year as a rookie and could do big things this season... tackle Ray Lawson will be back for his fifth season and should add valuable experience to the defensive unit... Wade Kenny is a tough defensive halfback and throws his 155 pounds with a lot of authority... guard Dick Tucker is always tough.

Redmen meet their first test against University of Ottawa Gee Gees this Friday in Ottawa and open their season in Toronto Oct. 2 against the Varsity Blues.

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TIME OUT

by Bernie Stern

Sports editor

Freshmen entering McGill will be welcomed many times over by the various organizations on Campus before they even sit down to their first lecture. The Sports staff of the *Daily* is no exception and we welcome all newcomers to Old McGill with some hope that our staff will be enriched. Drop in anytime — experience is not necessary.

The institution where you have come to extend your education is not only well regarded in the academic field, but also in athletics. We recommend that all freshmen take advantage of the recreational facilities available. Investigate immediately the many possibilities for physical education, for this can and should be an important supplement to your studies.

We are not suggesting that a student, particularly a freshman, should burden himself with extracurricular activities. He is his own judge to how much he can handle. What we are doing is advising that you participate in the well-balanced programme to which athletics contributes greatly. In this way, you are benefiting your mental and physical well-being.

Besides being able to take part in college sports on the inter-collegiate level, intramural level, or simply enjoying the physical educational facilities, there is one more and not unimportant way of playing a significant role — that is, as a fan. McGill intercollegiate teams must have campus support if they are to win. It is this support which instills the winning spirit, which can make a mediocre team good, and a good team great.

Student apathy is a disease, one which must not be allowed to start, for if it spreads, it can reach an incurable stage. So support the Red and White from the start and enjoy the reward of seeing your team win.

Good luck to all of you and don't forget to take advantage of the varied athletic programme at this university.

Women's sports

Variety is the keynote

Variety is the word for women's physical education this fall. Classes begin September 20 with a number of outdoor sports for beginners and experts alike and provide a welcome respite from the daily round of classes and library sessions.

Women's Physical Education Schedule

Archery (Elementary) — Monday through Thursday, 3-4 pm.
Field Hockey — Tuesday through Friday, 11:30 am to 12:50 pm.
Golf (Beginners) — Monday through Friday, 1:30-2:00 pm.
Tennis (Elementary) — Monday through Thursday, 2-3 pm.
 Tuesday and Thursday, 10:15-11:15 pm.

Students are asked to meet at the Women's locker room in the Currie Gymnasium 30 minutes before the class begins. Freshettes may register for instruction during the first week of classes.

tion during the first week of classes.

The intramural tennis tournament begins Sept. 20 and entry forms are available at registration. The deadline for entries is Sept. 17... tryouts for the cheerleader squad will be held Sept. 20-24 from 1:30 to 2:00 pm in the R.V.C. gym... the Speed Swimming Club will meet at 4:30 pm, Sept. 20 at the Currie pool, and the first meeting of the Synchronized Swimming and Diving Club will take place Sept. 21, 7:30 pm at the R.V.C. pool... the Archery and Soccer Clubs will meet Sept. 21, 7:30 pm at the R.V.C. and Currie gyms respectively.



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Freshmen! How fortunate you are to be at this university! Not only are you attending one of the best universities in North America, but also, you are indeed fortunate to have with you on this same campus, the dazzling Dynamic Duo of the Scribe and his Scribess (Sandy 1) and their pet, Norm-loose.

Of all the universities in this galaxy, the Priceless Scribe and his pulsating Crystal Ball, Sandy 1, have chosen McGill in which to preform their predicamenting feats. Coming to Earth about three and a half years ago, the Duo steamrolled their way into the All-Scribe Hall of Fame for Predicamenters. By an overwhelming plebiscite, the inhabitants of this university sent emissaries to the Kingdom of Scribevonia beseeching good King Scribe 1 to prolong his predicamenting exhibitions in the Intramural world.

After secret discussions with his boss, namely Queen Sandy 1, the King consented to revisit his sanctuary. In essence, the field covered by the Almighty Duo comprises intramural sports of which the main emphasis is placed on Touch football, Basketball, Volleyball, Floor and Ice Hockey. Freshmen too fall under the Scribe's jurisdiction. Information as to participation can be obtained by dropping in at the Gym's General Office.

The Queen last compiled her best record ever in the prognosticating wars,

sporting a close to 70% all-around record. Her consort, the conceited, controversial but lovable Scribe, shall continue to evaluate the results and watch over his precious cargo.

In all seriousness, my new friends and critics, the task ahead is rough and formidable for this writer. Last March, yours truly was acclaimed Students' Athletics Council Chairman for this year. A great rebuilding job faces this Chairman and his Council. This year's S.A.C. will concentrate primarily on publicizing athletic events. The total lack of publicity has helped substantially to contribute to the prevailing apathetic attitude with regard to athletics at McGill.

Our critics will be many this year; our ways may be unorthodox; yet we strive to provide you, our fellow students, with an interesting athletic programme and the subsequent reports. Though often the Intramural Scribe is incomprehensible and sometimes even downright ridiculous, this column is written with just one purpose and goal in mind — to construct and to improve the athletic programme at McGill; for the athletic programme at McGill, both Intercollegiate and Intramural, is one of the finest anywhere. We are going into the new year, full of hope and enthusiasm; all we ask is for your support. Without it, all is for naught...

1965 Redmen Football

September 17 — McGill at U. of Ottawa (Exhibition)
 September 24 — McGill at St. Mary's, Halifax (Exhibition)
 October 2 — McGill at Toronto
 October 9 — Queen's at McGill
 October 16 — Western at McGill
 October 23 — McGill at Western
 October 30 — McGill at Queen's
 November 6 — Toronto at McGill

INTRAMURAL SPORTS FALL PROGRAM

GOLF TOURNAMENT:

At Royal Montreal Golf Club, Monday, September 27th. Starting at 9:30 a.m. The tournament will be 18 holes of medal play. No practice rounds will be permitted. Tee off times MUST be made in Room 3 of the Gym. Please indicate faculty and year. Entry fee is one dollar (\$1.00) and no one will be permitted to play unless he has been assigned a specific starting time.

Students interested in participating in the Intercollegiate trials are requested to contact Mr. DAVE COPP — Room 5 in the Gym.

TENNIS:

The tennis tournament will be held at Forbes Field (North End) starting Monday, September 27th. Entries close September 23rd. All matches will be played from 12:00 — 1:00 and 1:00 — 2:00. Please check notice boards in the locker room and at the tennis courts for dates and times of games. Entries accepted in Room 3 of the Gym ONLY.

TOUCHFOOTBALL LEAGUE:

All league games will be played on the Lower Campus, Forbes Field, and the Stadium from 1:00 — 2:00 p.m. League starts October 5th and entries close September 28th, 1965. ALL team entries must be submitted by the Faculty Athletic Representative only and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no default occurs. For further information contact the Intramural Office, VI 4-6311, local 431.

TRACK:

The Intramural McGill Track Championship Meet will be held Wednesday, October 6th at 1:30 p.m. Entries close October 5th. All events will be held at Molson Stadium. Practices officially start on Monday, September 13th from 4:00 — 6:30 p.m.

STUDENTS:

Referees, Scorers, Supervisors and Track officials are urgently needed in the Intramural Programme. Please contact H. R. Ryan — Room 3, Gymnasium.

S.I.R.C.

The first meeting of the Students Intramural Recreational Council will be held on Thursday, September 16th at 1:00 p.m. in Room 3 of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium. All faculty representatives are asked to attend.

MCGILL INDIANS

JUNIOR VARSITY FOOTBALL

Practise: Tomorrow, September 14

Report to: George Jay at the Fieldhouse

Between 4 and 5 pm

RUGGER

Practices Will Begin On The First Day Of Lectures

Mon., Wed., Fri. — 5:00 to 6:30
 Tue., Thu. — 7:30 to 9:30
 Place — Upper Field
 Coach — P.V. Covo
 (Room 361, Engineering Building)

Players Will Provide Their Own Kits. Uniforms Will Be Issued After Teams Are Selected.

FORMALS FOR HIRE

DRESS FORMAL

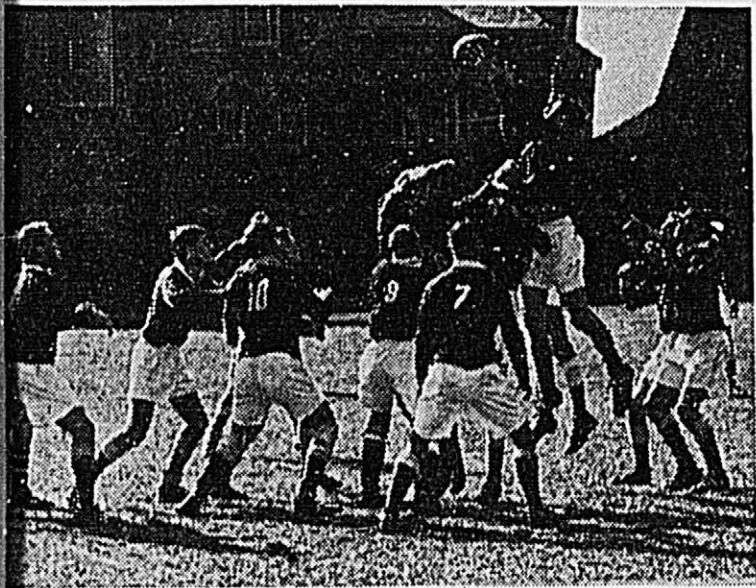
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McGill fall sports: a varied programme



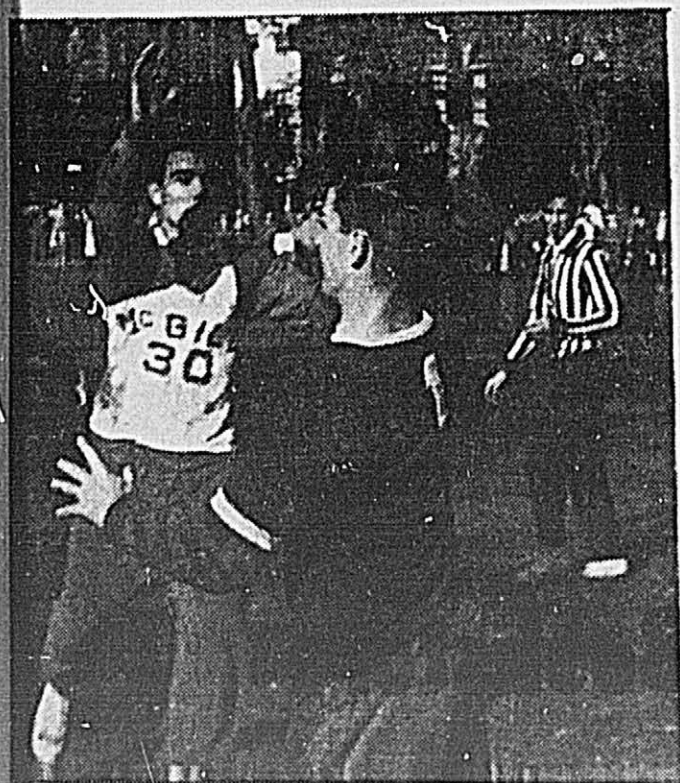
McGill ruggerman out-jumps all opposition to grab the leather in rugger action last year. Rugger practices start today at 5 pm, and all interested parties should contact Coach Peter Covo in Room 361 of the Engineering Building.



McGill cheerleaders urge on Red and White fans in Molson Stadium amid a shower of toilet paper. The tissue barrage plays an important role in Redmen football battles.



Fencing coach Carl Schwenke scores points with a jab to the heart of an unsuspecting student. A fast-moving sport, fencing places emphasis on footwork and agility.



Intramural football action sees quarterback rearing back to toss the pigskin as a defensive player rushes in to block the attempt. Football on the intramural level is a great conditioner for those with little time to spend on athletics.

Redmen soccer player evades a pileup to move the ball downfield as a hawk-eyed referee looks on (at right). Redmen soccer squads have won four championships in five seasons and practices begin Friday at 5 pm.



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